





The Noted Running Horse,  
**DARE DEVIL,**  
(OR JOHNSON'S COLT.)

**STANDS** in Lexington, near the lower end of Mr. Dodge's rope walk and adjoining Mr. J. Maxwell's field, at the white stable on the late extension of Upper-Street; to be let to mares at ten dollars the season, which may be discharged by the payment of six within the season. Twenty-five cents at the stable door.

**DARE DEVIL** is an elegant deep bay, black legs, mane and tail, full 15 1-2 hands high, was got by the old imported Don Carlos, his dam by old Harmless, his grand dam by col. Fitzhugh's noted True Whig. To say more of his pedigree I conceive unnecessary. His colts are large and very elegant, and those that have been tried, are found to be horses of great strength and activity, fine figure and gaiety and have, when grown up, commanded very high prices; Dare Devil is a horse of fine figure, and great gaiety & sprightliness, and certainly possesses the grand requisites either for the turf, saddle or harness; excellent eyes, fine limbs, strong bone, muscular strength and action equal perhaps to any horse in the United States, as will appear from the following sketch of his performance.

In the fall '97, he won the Jockey Club colt's purse at Lexington; in the fall '98, he distanced the noted running horse Weazle, four miles the heats, at maj. Blackburn's course; the same fall he won a purse at Frankfort, beating several fleet horses; was brought to Lexington the next day by 12 o'clock, notwithstanding the roads were very deep and heavy, was started immediately (without being cleaned) flew the course, leaped a high fence that was put up at a short turn in the course with the intent to keep the horses from flying off the course, was leaped back, fayed his distance that heat, and took the purse, two miles the heats, beating col. Bobb's noted running stud horse Black Shark, and col. Risby's Roan. In August '99, he won a quarter race for 100l. at Miller's Town, carrying 200lbs. to a catch, beating col. Buckner's mare, a noted quarter nag; the same year, in September, he received a forfeit of 500 dollars, on a match with the noted running stud horse Alfred, two miles the heats; the same fall he won a purse at Danville, two miles the heats; the next week he won a purse at Bairdstown, three miles the heats, beating Black Shark, and distancing the noted horse Gold Wire, one week after walked over the course at Louisville for the first day's purse. There are a great number of other races formerly run by Dare Devil, which he was successful in, but do not state them, lest I might be inaccurate; one however I am informed of by Mr. Gatewood—a purse race, the heats, at George Town, where he more than double distanced the famous running horse Diomedes, which had been kept by Mr. Gatewood. I believe I may say with propriety, that he has run and won more races than any horse that ever ran in this State.

The foregoing statement of his pedigree and performance, is impartial and precise, as near as I could ascertain from good authority.

**ALSO,**  
**The High Bred Race Horse**  
**GRAY-SQUIRREL,**

**STANDS** at the same place, to be let to mares at 5 dollars the season, which may be discharged by the payment of three within the season. Twenty-five cents at the stable door.

**GRAY-SQUIRREL** was got by the famous full bred horse Bolus, out of Capt. Prior's noted running gray mare Cade; her performance on the turf in Kentucky, is well known, she won six purse races in one season.

Gray-Squirrel was started at 3 years old, for a purse at Nicholasville, he won the first heat easily, but lost the race by an accident of running against a stump. At 4 years old he ran a match race, single three miles, over the Lexington track, against col. Sanders's famous horse Albert, for 500 dollars, a a won the race with ease. The same fall he won a purse at the Forks of Elkhorn, from several good horses. He is of a large and excellent running family of horses.

**N. BURROWS.**  
Lexington, March 8.  
N. B. Good pasture for mares at a moderate price, and every attention paid to them, but will not be liable for accidents or escapes.  
P. S. Such mares as did not stand to the horse last season, and have not been transferred, may have a leap gratis.

**APOTHECARY SHOP.**

**DR. JOHN YOUNG**, has just received a quantity of Medicine, at his shop, near the clerk's office in Mount-Sterling, amongst which are the following articles, to wit:—

Gambel at	3 0	per oz.
Salts	2 3	per lb.
Carolina pine	0 9	per oz.
Aloes	1 6	do
Crem. of tart.	0 9	do
Ethiops mineral	2 3	do
Rhenbarb	3 0	do
Tart. emet.	3 6	do
Magnesia	1 6	do
Bol. Armenic	0 9	do
Red precipitate	2 3	do
Sugar of lead	1 0	do
China root	1 0	do
Steel trusses	80 0	
Spring lancets		
Fumiger berries		
Corn plaster		

And the following  
**PATENT MEDICINES:**

Godfrey's cordial	2 3
Turkey's balm	3 0
Golden tincture	1 6
Medicamentum	2 3
Hooper's pills	2 3
Bateman's drops	2 3
Dalby's carmin.	4 6
Elf. peppermint	2 3
Anderson's pills	2 3
Scorbutic and Itch ointment, a certain remedy for itch.	

Dr. Young continues to practise Medicine and Surgery in Mount-Sterling and its vicinity.

**TOBACCO MANUFACTORY.**

**JACOB LAUDEMAN,**  
INFORMS his friends, and the public generally, that he has removed from Lexington, about three miles, on Henry's mill road, where he still will carry on as usual. He will also keep a constant supply at Mr. Joseph Hudson's store, in Lexington, by wholesale and retail, opposite the court house, which will be sold on the lowest terms for cash; he will give from three to nine months credit, on giving bond with approved security. Persons applying may be furnished with the different kinds of Snuff, Rappee and Scotch, all kinds of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, and Segars, all of which I will warrant equal, as to quality, to any manufactured in the State.

**REMOVAL.**  
**WYSON McCULLOUGH,**  
TAILOR,

**HAS** removed his Shop from High-street, to a new framed house on Main and Mill-street, adjoining Mr. Lewis Sanders, and nearly opposite Mr. Thos. Hart's Store. Those Gentlemen who may please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done with dispatch and punctuality, and in the neatest and newest fashion. He has for the accommodation of his friends and customers, (and a little for himself) laid in a general assortment of the most suitable trimmings for cloaths, and a few pieces of genuine Constitution cord and Indian Nankeens, all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Be so kind Gentlemen as to call in and judge for yourselves.

I am the public's humble servt.  
**Lawson McCullough**

**Pittsburgh Warehouse.**

**THE** subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has erected a large and commodious **WAREHOUSE**, on the bank of the Monongahela River, at the mouth of Wood street, near to Mr. William Morrow's Tavern, which is now ready for the reception of any **GOOD** that may be directed to him. He flatters himself from the knowledge he has of this business, the convenient situation of the House, and the moderate prices he intends charging for storage, to meet the patronage of a generous public. Any Goods directed to, & stored with him, will be safely delivered to the boat by which they may ascend or descend the different rivers, and care will also be taken, (wherein he may be requested to forward Goods,) to send them by experienced and swift boatmen. He will also attend to the **Commission Business**, which Kentucky Merchants, or other persons may have done on very moderate terms. He returns his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for their past favours, and informs them as well as the public, that he has on hand, and will continue to keep,

**A Handsome Assortment of**  
**DORSEY'S IRON,**

which he is determined to sell at the lowest terms for Cash or approved Notes. He expects shortly

**A Handsome Assortment of**  
**PROBST'S CASTINGS,**  
*Thomas Cromwell.*

Pittsburgh, Oct. 15, 1805.  
**MR. DELISLE,**  
(Born Paris in France.)

**RESPECTFULLY** informs the public that he offers for sale,

**ELECTRICK MACHINE.**

with all the necessary apparatus for a complete course of Natural Philosophy, including the apparatus for medical experiments—price 150 dollars. He makes Electrck Machines of all sizes, Pneumatic Machines, and engines for cutting Clock and Watch wheels—Also Darts, Broad and Small Swords, &c. &c. &c. Mr. Delisle continues to electrify those afflicted with the Rheumatism, Apoplexy, Paralysis, &c. &c. &c. and most other nervous complaints, at his lodgings, in the house adjoining the prison.

**THE SUBSCRIBER**

**TAKES** this method of informing the public, that he has now on hand,  
**A Handsome Assortment of**  
**BOOTS & SHOES;**

And intends keeping  
**A Constant Assortment of**  
**The Best Imported LEATHER,**  
From Philadelphia; and will prosecute his business in a way so extensive, as shall enable him to sell on better terms than has been usual in this State.

**Hugh Crawford.**  
Main street, opposite A. Logan's and P. Bain's new brick houses.  
N. B. HEMP, WHISKY, and a variety of COUNTRY PRODUCE, will be taken in payment.  
**BLUE DYING** will be continued as usual.

**ABRAHAM S. DRAKE,**  
TAILOR,

**TAKES** this method to inform the citizens of Lexington, and the public in general, that he has commenced business in the shop lately occupied by Mr. Holmes, tailor, on Main street, nearly opposite Benjamin Stout, saddler, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches, and hopes from his knowledge of the business, with the strictest attention, and desire to please, to meet a share of public patronage.

Ladies and Gentlemen who will please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done on the shortest notice, and in the most fashionable manner, and with neatness and dispatch.

One or two boys are wanted to the above business.

Such country produce and store goods as may suit, will be taken.

**FOR SALE,**

**28,000 Acres of Land,**  
ON the left hand side of the three forks as you go up the Kentucky, and at their junction. This land runs along the river three miles, and nine miles back. The bottoms are rich land; the ridges are capable of producing wheat, and other small grains. The pasture is excellent for raising stock of all kinds, as it has a plenty of cane brakes, and peavines. All along the river is the sugar tree, wild cherry, and other woods common to this country. When you go back some distance, is the pine; which produces tar, turpentine, pitch and rosin; which will finally be valuable, independent of the wood that is upon the land. There is also a rock close to low water mark; that when the water is very low, flows clear salt upon its surface; and the rock itself tastes salt. There has been three water-witches (as they call them,) trying the experiment, and say, there is four feet square of very salt water at the top of the bank, which is not an hundred feet from the water; and close to it a very easy ascending hill, for several miles; and also the wood along the river. A coal bank within three hundred yards. There is also five valuable coal banks, which are near the river, with easy access to them. A coal yard and boat yard; and it is said, several salt-petre caves. The bottoms and along the creeks would produce good cotton or hemp. Lexington alone, independent of the country blacksmiths, consumes thirteen thousand bushels per annum. We will suppose Frankfort five thousand, which falls at the landing at one shilling per bushel, and twenty thousand might be sold; this might be made productive by a man of small capital. Independent of these advantages, the mouth of the three forks is the best fishing place in the State. In a small crib they can get five hundred pounds of fish in a day, and may get by a feint, five or seven hundred barrels per annum. Tobacco, flour, beef, pork, tallow, hogs' lard, hemp, cordage, whiskey, or cast iron, will be taken in payment. Part credit will be given. If the whole cannot be sold, a half will be sold, or a third. A clear and indisputable deed will be given. For terms apply to Mr. Wm. Leavy Lexington, or at this office.

Lexington, December 4, 1805.

N. B. There are a number of acres of clear bottom land, and several log houses upon the above lands.

**FOR SALE,**

**THE PLANTATION** on which I now live, containing 162 1-2 acres, within 5 miles of Lexington; about 8 1/2 acres of which are cleared and under good fence. There are two good dwelling houses on said farm, the one a hewed log house, the other a brick; a large double barn 60 by 25 feet, with other necessary buildings. Also a young bearing apple and peach orchard. No place is better watered than the above, having a cave, which is valuable, especially in the neighbourhood of Lexington. My price is £750—1000 dollars paid by the first of September next, the balance in two equal annual payments.

**W. STEVENSON.**  
February 10, 1806.

**CRANIOLOGY.**  
New Doctrine on Skulls.

An article from Berlin says, that the famous Dr. Gall, devotes the greater part of his time to lecturing on skulls. He has departed from Hall, and has left behind him the most profound admiration of his doctrine. Six skulls were sent from Jena to the judge Loder, with the biography of the persons to whom they belonged. These authentic documents were sealed up, and these mysterious packets were not to be opened until the oracle had pronounced, that is to say, until after the decision of Dr. Gall. Without doubt no communication could be sent to him by post, or otherwise. Be it as it may, the doctor gravely examined the six skulls, and has found the organ of thievery more or less developed in each of them; he said, that one of the six belonged to the most stupid of mortals, the dullness of whom was fully evinced by the formation of the skull. In short, this was the most stupid skull which he had ever examined. The documents were then opened, with a requisite solemnity, and it appeared from them, that he had just pronounced judgment on the head of Schinderhannes, and those of five of the companions of that robber; and that the stupid skull belonged to one of the five latter. But one of the greatest triumphs of Dr. Gall, is the conviction of professor Schutz, the most obstinate of the incredulous who had disbelieved the doctrine of craniology. This professor thought to lay a snare for the doctor, in presenting him with the skull of a person, of whom the friends of the professor knew perfectly well the life & character. M. Gill decided, that it belonged to a person who had some inclination to thievery, an excess of giddiness, and a particular faculty of imitating and mimicking all kinds of fantastical characters, and also of acting from nature. The astonishment of the professor was beyond conception; he was struck with veneration for the doctor, and his system of craniology. The skull was that of a pupil of M. Schutz, a most hair-brained young girl, who was foolish enough to go on the stage, & used to play constantly at Jena, and who being often suspected, had at length drowned herself, to avoid the consequences of a charge of pilferings. The auditors of M. Gill, to the number of 436 persons, were composed of physicians, surgeons, their pupils, and some military men. The judge Beil, and the judge Loder, have not as yet published their opinions, and intend to collect a great number of observations before they pronounce for or against so extraordinary a system.

**POCKET MONEY.**

It appears that the Hungarians have found out, that there is a price paid for their legs and arms, as was formerly in the war of the American revolution set upon the heads, legs and arms of the Hessians.

It was that orthodox royalist Edmund Burke, who compared Hesse and Brunswick to shambles—and reprobed with an eloquence that was irresistible, the barbarous traffic carried on in men—the letting out for a sum of money, for a given number of guineas, men for the purpose of cutting American throats, in support of the government of that most religious prince George III—the price was at the beginning, only £30 sterling for the Hessian carcass dead, and if living with the loss of an arm the price was reduced to £10 sterling—if a leg, the price was £20, that is, the dead carcasses brought the price of Hesse and the prince duke of Brunswick more pocket money, than a leg or an arm lost—and even a leg or an arm lost was more productive than the whole individual alive.

It was on this account that the Hessians and Hanoverians during the American revolution—were constantly placed in the post of danger—where the greatest quantity of legs, arms, and dead carcasses was likely to be made—for as the object was to provide pocket money for these christian princes—the more danger the more honor—and the more pocket money.

What a balancing of accounts that must have been, which took place after the war of our revolution; the capture at Trenton, was indeed a fortunate capture for the poor Hessians—and even for the prince of Hesse—for he was paid by England as for so many dead men.

The French revolution put an end to the princely Hessian traffic in human carcasses—but we find that one market remains open for this trade—It now appears that the king of England, and he is allowed on all hands to be more pious and more attached to the church (of England) than any of his predecessors (from Henry VIII. downward—this roll, they form useful matters for reflection

gious king has entered into an agreement, and formed a tariff, with one of the electors of Germany, to wit, the elector of Hanover—do not start reader, it is a matter of fact! a tariff for the supply of live carcasses; it is only a renewal of a former contract between the same two governments for the like ends, which took place in 1794—whereby the elector of Hanover agreed to furnish the king of England with some twenty thousand white negroes, natives of Hanover, who were to be employed on the plains of France and Holland, to work in blood in the support of the religion and liberties of Europe.

This is sporting with serious things—the reader will say—but these who will say so, must feel the severity of this sport—they will feel, that when we touch this bloody theme—this impious trafficking of the majesty of Heaven—the blasphemy which kills and prays and affects the love of God to man, and the practice of morality—and at the same time makes such contracts for such purposes, they who are shocked at our sporting with serious things, will feel angered only by its truth, and its irrefutable severity.

During our revolution; during the French revolution; and at this time, contract was, and is in force, on the one part the king of England is the contractor, and on the other part the elector of Hanover is the contractor; the latter lends to the former, say 40,000 men, with the conditions annexed, that the king and parliament of England pay for the food and raiment, and materials for murder of these white negroes; and the lords and commons and the whole bench of bishops, did in the two former instances, make a due and legal ratification of the contract and a provision by law therefore; with this further condition, that for every Hanoverian killed in the service of the king of England, the elector of Hanover should get £30 sterling, (the price of the commodity has been enhanced to £40 sterling) and so in proportion for the pieces.

This advance of price was not an act of the prince of Hesse;—no: he was not so selfish; it was the elector of Hanover who, without considering or making any allowance for the sensibility of the most pious and religious king in Europe, his majesty George III, whom all the world agrees has immortalized his reign—the elector of Hanover it was that insisted on advancing the price of white Hanoverian negroes 25 per cent.—there was a great deal of biggling about it—but it was at length settled (sometime before the duke of York was at Dunkirk) that the price should be £40 a carcass.

Now the black negroes imported from the small colony at Sierra Leone, with the stamp of Wilberforce upon them, tell at 200 to 500 dollars; so that the black negro of Africa, is rather above par in the carcass market—and let us not do the dealers in black stock too much injustice—the traffic is black and abominable enough—but surely those who are admirers of the traffic in Hanoverian negroes—and the biggling about the prices of heads, legs and arms, and the last who should deprecate the black traffic, yet we know that among the most ardent flickers for black emancipation (and if they were consistent their ardor would be entitled to honor and veneration!) among those flickers for the emancipation of the black—we find the most ardent admirers and advocates of the white negro traffic carried on between the king of England and the elector of Hanover.

Who does not recollect the accounts in the British gazettes of 1794 and 1795, of the triumphs of the Hanoverian general Walmoden—and their forced marches, and above all their forced retreats, through Holland—who can reflect on the effects without a sigh—the pocket money which the king of England paid to the elector of Hanover on this occasion, was in proportion to the valor of Walmoden; who was always the first in action, and the dexterity of English manoeuvre was such that the Hanoverians under the gallant Walmoden were always the last out—if they could get out—for of 26,000, about 13,000 only got back—the rest took possession of Holland or Flanders, six feet a man, and were paid for to the elector of Hanover £40 a head—23,000 Hanoverian white negroes at £40 a head £920,000—this may be only, say four millions of dollars!

Did this money go to the wives, or the mothers, the fathers, or the brothers, or even the children of those who had been killed in Holland and Flanders under the gallant Walmoden? No. What did it go then?

Into the pocket of the elector of Hanover.

And who paid the money?

The unfortunate people of England.

And who is the elector of Hanover?

The king of England—the principal on both sides of the contract.

What shall we say to these things? Thomas Paine said long ago—that monarchy was the "master fraud" of all frauds.

Yet what is more common than The same persons who admire the Hanoverian contractor, who revile Thomas Paine? These contradictions of character form a cruel and sad satire on mankind; but they form useful matters for reflection



to every man who has a spark of real  
Christian charity and humanity in him.

The Hanoverian general Walmoden  
always covered the retreat—literally  
with whole battalions of 40 pounders.

These 40 pounders always explained  
the change of a manoeuvre, if the 40  
pounders were in the rear, and the French  
in front, then the gallant duke of York,  
countermarched, or changed front, or  
formed a column on his left—we recollect  
an instance, there were 2000 of the  
pounders killed in one battle, this  
was £80,000 sterling, or \$60,000 dol-  
lars, for only one day's work—pocket  
money.

Our readers must recollect an account  
of the royal feast at Frogmore in Eng-  
land; little more than a year since we  
published it—all the feast—all the vi-  
ands—all the liquors, were served up in  
vessels of gold.

The number of persons confined for  
debt at the same moment in England,  
was said to be 21,000.

But when the elector of Hanover  
could get 350,000 dollars for one day's  
killing of Hanoverian white negroes—can  
it be surprising on the one hand that he  
should have feasts at Frogmore with  
vessels of gold.

Or, that 21,000 men should be in  
debt and in prison.

Wretches who are unconscious of  
personal worth—honour—or virtue—are  
always advocates for monarchy—because,  
as Montesquieu truly says, "virtue is  
not congenial with monarchy."

The Hanoverians from 18 to 40 years  
of age, are again called into the field—  
and as the tariff stands at £40 a head;  
should Bonaparte cross from Olmutz to  
Dresden, and it is little more than half  
the distance from Ulm to Vienna—it is  
impossible to forestall what quantity of  
pocket money the elector of Hanover  
would have—but there is no doubt that  
we should hear of the loyalty, the fidelity  
to their prince, and the death of thou-  
sands of unfortunate Hanoverians—of  
men, who, when they are not in the field,  
are not trilled, loyal as they are, with  
their own defence.

We cannot avoid just remarking what  
a satire on despotic governments, is the  
capture of the arms at Ulm, at Vienna,  
at Inspruck, at Brenna, at Brann.—  
In a despotic government the people are  
not trusted with arms in their own hands;  
they are laid up in magazines; the people  
therefore are ignorant of the use of  
arms, and conscious that they are not  
trusted; that their government is a  
matter fraud, and their governors there-  
fore afraid to trust them.

(Aurora.)

From the Richmond Enquirer.

#### GENERAL MIRANDA.

In giving the following communi-  
cation to the world, we do it with  
that caution which the subject of it  
is calculated to inspire. That sub-  
ject is without doubt uncommonly  
interesting. The falling of the Le-  
ander and her consort from New-  
York, the manner in which they  
were equipped, and the suspicion  
which were attached to them while  
they were in port, were evidently  
calculated to raise every thing about  
them, more especially the point of  
destination and the end of so singu-  
lar an equipment, into objects of  
common curiosity. Party spirit  
too stepped in to aid the natural im-  
pulse of the occasion. The federal-  
ists did not fail to seize upon the  
mysterious cover in which the plan  
was enveloped, and to create the  
most extraordinary charges against  
the administration. The project of  
gen. Miranda, according to their  
representation, was either directly  
promoted or indirectly connived at.  
The federalists therefore enquired,  
to collect the materials for an at-  
tack: the republicans, to defend  
the administration. Under such  
circumstances, the expedition of  
gen. Miranda has become an object  
of considerable interest. Fables have  
been formed; conjectures have been  
offered; almost every one has been  
anxious to explain, but none has  
yet positively ascertained, the objects  
of this mysterious enterprise. The  
field of conjecture is yet open to the  
imagination, and the race of mon-  
strous absurdities is not yet ended.  
We shall not therefore presume to  
vouch for the veracity of a single  
fact contained in the following com-  
munication. The author professes  
to be confident in the truth of his  
theory. He is an acquaintance of  
Miranda; conversant with his  
plans, and convinced of their reali-  
ty. But this is an affair between  
gen. Miranda and himself. Far be  
it from our wish to make it a subject  
of contention between us and the  
public. We give it to them as it is  
given to us. We are the organs,  
but not authors of the communi-  
cation. It is put to the press under  
the persuasion, that if it will not en-  
lighten by its accuracy, it may at-  
tend by the novelty of the fable,  
and that whether it contains fictions  
or fact, it may serve to invite the  
attention of the public to the full  
development of the plot.

#### COMMUNICATION.

That Miranda, has embarked at  
New-York—that he has actually  
gone from thence, with the fixed de-  
sign to emancipate his country from  
the yoke of Spain, is a notorious  
fact.

Standing alone, this might be  
deemed a project of a mere adventu-  
rurer; but when we read the fol-  
lowing short history of this man, the  
mind must expand with wonder, that  
it has been delayed so long.

So long since as 1767, there were  
five delegates from five provinces of  
South America, at Madrid, sent  
to complain of intolerable grievanc-  
es; they were denied redress thro'  
haughtiness and pride, just as our a-  
gents were, before our disputes had  
ended by war. One of these dele-  
gates, was intrusted to make certain  
propositions to Great-Britain. Lord  
Chatham (who had formed a whole  
administration, under a most solemn  
promise from the king, that he should  
have his unbounded confidence dur-  
ing life) embraced those propositions,  
gave the agent £1000 yearly, till  
the design should be carried into ef-  
fect; he was paid this pension no  
longer than the life time of that ad-  
ministration, and the agent was, al-  
ong with the other four, sacrificed to  
the resentment of Spain.

In 1788, Miranda, who was born  
in Caracas, a city about 12 miles  
south of Liguira, made his appear-  
ance in this country; he is well  
known by many of our most eminent  
citizens; possesses a strong mind; &  
since his travels through all Europe  
he may be supposed equal to any  
man now living, as to intelligence  
and capacity, for the most important  
affairs.

His object has been nothing short  
and nothing else, than to deliver his  
country from a most intolerable and  
humiliating bondage. When Eng-  
land fitted out a large fleet to sup-  
port their claims at Neutka Sound,  
Miranda was engaged to do more  
than aid them in those claims, but  
the expedition was abandoned; the  
cause may be conjectured, but time  
only will develop the facts.

Disappointed, till the revolution  
had created war between France &  
Spain, he went to Paris; became a  
general in their armies. That fatal  
defeat of the left wing under Dumo-  
rier, which he commanded, caused  
suspicions, that having come over  
from England, they might have been  
betrayed, but all the Americans in  
Paris (among whom Tom. Paine &  
Joel Barlow) gave it as their decid-  
ed opinion, that his principles were  
strictly pure, honorable and truly  
republican; he proved also, that he  
protested against the mode of attack  
the night before the action, and that  
he refused Dumorier's pressing soli-  
citations to emigrate long with  
him. He would have embarked with  
an army from France, for the direc-  
tory had it in view, but no opportu-  
nity offered till peace was conclud-  
ed. Intent on the same object, he  
once more offered his services to  
England; they were once more ac-  
cepted, and he was once more de-  
ceived. When just upon embarking  
he found, contrary to every previ-  
ous and solemn compact, that Mr.  
Pitt meant conquest, and not the e-  
manicipation of his country. He re-  
nounced all participation in the ex-  
pedition, sent his commission in pic-  
tures, reproached him with perfidy,  
duplicity and lies, and embarked for  
America.

It is unnecessary to say more than  
that the doors will be opened in  
three provinces, now organized;  
they know our example and will fol-  
low it; no conditions remain with  
the government of England; all na-  
tions will be invited to their ports,  
none so much desired as our own;  
offers of fraternity and friendship  
will, if we are willing, unite this  
whole continent like the solar sys-  
tem, by one common attraction; e-  
very part holding its due proportion  
in its own orbit, giving beauty and  
harmony to the whole.

The above sketch is to satisfy pub-  
lic curiosity; as to the means, the  
place of destination, or ports to be  
first opened, it would be improper  
to say any thing farther; the plan  
is well digested; miracles do not  
come every day, and unless a mira-  
cle does come, Miranda must suc-  
ceed.

#### A FEW STRICTURES.

This preceding communication is  
without doubt, extremely complimen-  
tary to the design and character  
of Gen. Miranda. But it is in-  
cumbent on us to remark, that there  
are other representations of a very  
different nature.

With respect to the design itself,  
some have ventured to suggest, that  
the object of Gen. Miranda is not  
to liberate his country; but to con-

mit a predatory excursion upon the  
coast of S. America, to sack the  
wealthy city of Buenos-Ayres, or  
to seize upon the treasury of Peru;  
while others have dispatched him on  
a commercial speculation, neither so  
honourable as the emancipation of  
his country, nor so lucrative as the  
seizure of its riches.

If the design of Miranda be real-  
ly what it professes to be, some have  
gone on to doubt his qualifications  
for the accomplishment of his pro-  
jects. They have called him an ar-  
dent adventurer; they have point-  
ed him out in the history of the wars  
of France, as a disgraced and callid  
General; they have contra-  
dicted the incapacity of his soul, by  
the repeated miscarriage of his  
plans. Few, like our communica-  
tor, have ventured to extol his "in-  
telligence, and capacity for the most  
important affairs."

But let his plan be ever so noble,  
or his qualifications ever so great,  
many have doubted the probability of  
his succeeding in the emancipation  
of his country. We know not, and  
our communicator carefully avoids to  
touch upon the point of his destina-  
tion; whether it be Mexico, New  
Grenada, Peru, or Buenos-Ayres.  
But in all those countries, difficul-  
ties would surround him. The peo-  
ple are the devoted slaves of the  
clergy, in all the Spanish colonies;  
and the clergy are bound by their  
rich benefices, to the present order  
of things. Their political prejudi-  
ces are scarcely less obstinate than  
their ecclesiastical: they have no  
prejudices among them; their oppressions  
may be great, but they have learned  
to be contented. The very mono-  
poly of commerce which prevails a-  
mong them, has the effect of shutting  
out another of the great means of  
improvement. Few strangers visit  
their country, and the miserable  
vulgar of Mexico and Peru, has no  
opportunity to profit by the discov-  
eries of more civilized countries.

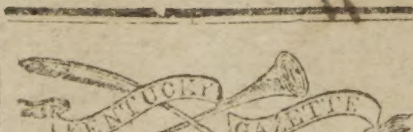
But why may not the Spanish co-  
lonies become as independent as the  
British colonies formerly did? We  
may reply, that their condition is  
different in two important circum-  
stances. Not only was our people  
freer than the Spanish colonies are  
at present; as much freer at least,  
in proportion as the British govern-  
ment is more enlightened than the  
Spanish; but the government which  
was established in our colonies, was  
much better calculated to give suc-  
cess to a revolution. The legisla-  
tures which were previously estab-  
lished in our own colonies, survived  
the downfall of the British sove-  
reignty, and were admirably fitted  
for collecting together the force of  
the nation. But in the Spanish co-  
lonies, no such organization exists  
for the concentration of the public  
force. The whole business of legis-  
lation is in the hands of Viceroyes,  
or other subordinate agents of the  
Crown. Electors and elected, con-  
stituents and representatives, are  
names without a meaning in the  
Spanish vocabulary.

These circumstances are strongly  
calculated to produce a doubt, re-  
specting the success of Miranda's  
professed enterprise, under the pre-  
sent state of the Spanish colonies.  
On this subject, however, we are  
bound to speak with all the humility  
of doubt. We know but little of  
the present state of the Spanish co-  
lonies; the strength of the govern-  
ment, the character of its present  
officers, or its military resources.  
We know still less of Miranda's  
means, or the resources of his adhe-  
rents. It "three provinces" are  
already "organized," if Miranda  
is assisted, if not by the treasury, at  
least, as it is said, by the admiralty  
of England; if three millions of  
dollars have been furnished by his A-  
merican associates, or English specu-  
lators, if success should crown his  
first exertions, and the treasure of  
the King of Spain should fall into  
his hands; if the military force of  
that country be feeble, or its disci-  
pline imperfect; it is certainly pro-  
bable, that Miranda may become  
the Washington of his country.  
What we mean to assert is, that e-  
ven if a "miracle does" not "come,"  
still Miranda may not "succeed."

#### ADVERTISEMENT.

TO BE SOLD, on Tuesday, the  
15th of April, at the house of Samuel  
Beeler, four miles from Lexington, on  
the road leading to gen. Henry's mill,  
the following articles:—Horses, Milch  
Cows and Calves, Young Cattle, Hogs,  
Sheep, two excellent Stills and Vessels,  
Bedding, and sundry other household  
furniture. Twelve months credit will  
be given; but if approved security  
will be required—due attendance will  
be paid by

Saml. Beeler.



"True to his charge—  
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,  
News from all nations lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, MARCH 29.

#### MARRIED.

On Tuesday last, Mr. Jno. A. Grimes,  
of Fayette county, to the agreeable  
Miss Lucy S. Broadbent, of Jefferson  
county.

At length we have received the offi-  
cial accounts of the battle which took  
place early in December, between the  
French and allied armies. The hour at  
which those accounts were received,  
renders it impossible to give them in  
detail in this day's Gazette—they shall  
appear on Wednesday. As we expect-  
ed, the battle terminated entirely in fa-  
vor of the French; the consequence of  
which was, an immediate armistice—and  
a definitive treaty will of course take  
place, between the emperors of France  
Austria and Russia. England will then  
be left to contend single handed with  
France. We hope a general peace will  
soon take place.

Congress is still engaged on the res-  
olutions offered by Mr. Gregg and oth-  
ers, relative to restricting the intercourse  
with Great Britain.

NEW-YORK, March 30.

We stop the press to announce the  
receipt of intelligence from the Eu-  
ropean continent, of a very im-  
portant nature. The official bulle-  
tins of the grand army, to the 5th  
Dec. are in our possession. They  
reached us at a late hour last even-  
ing, in time to give merely a brief  
abstract of their contents.

In the actions which succeeded  
that described by Berthier, in Thurs-  
day's *Mercantile Advertiser*, the  
French have been so completely victori-  
ous, that an armistice has been  
agreed to, between Austria and  
France, preparatory to a definitive  
peace. It is amongst the condi-  
tions, that the French shall occupy  
Upper and Lower Austria, the Ty-  
rol, the State of Venice, Corinthia,  
Styria, Carniola, the county of Go-  
ritz, and Istria; in short, within Bo-  
hemia, the circle of Montabor, and  
all the country to the East of the  
road from Tabor to Linz. The  
Russian army is to evacuate the Aus-  
trian States, Austria Poland, Mo-  
ravia and Hungary, and the two Gal-  
lacias, and are to return home. Of  
80,000 Russians, which formed the  
quota furnished for the coalition,  
one half has been cut off; and the  
survivors, without artillery or bag-  
gage, and surrounded by the French,  
had no hope of escaping, but by sur-  
rendering themselves prisoners. This  
armistice was concluded on the  
6th of December at Austerlitz.

The action which has thus termi-  
nated the war between the three  
Emperors, is represented as being  
without a parallel in ancient or mo-  
dern times.

A passenger in the Frances Ann,  
to whom we acknowledge ourselves  
indebted for the papers containing  
these accounts, informs us, that offi-  
cial advices were received at Bor-  
deaux on the 25th Dec. that 10,000  
English, and 6000 Russians, had been  
debarked for Hanover, and that on  
the 14th, Marshal Angerau had or-  
ders to proceed thither by forced  
marches, at the head of an army of  
70,000.

PHILADELPHIA, March 10.

We are this moment made ac-  
quainted with a piece of intelligence  
(upon the most incontestible testimo-  
ny,) which cannot but excite in the  
public mind, sensations of deep ap-  
prehension for the future peace of  
the nation. It is no less a fact than  
this—That the ships *Indostan* and  
*Emperor*, of New-York, have sail-  
ed from the island of St. Domingo,  
to join the ship *Leander*, now gene-  
rally declared to be bound, with hos-  
tile intentions, to the Spanish pro-  
vince of Carracas.

March 12.

We have great satisfaction in com-  
municating to the public, the follow-  
ing pleasing information, inasmuch as it  
completely purges the government of  
all criminal connivance at, or participa-  
tion in the late mysterious expedition  
under Miranda: A letter is received  
this day from gen. Dearborn, secretary  
at war, in which he peremptorily de-  
clares that neither the administration,  
nor any of the heads of departments in-  
dividually, had any knowledge of the  
destination of the *Leander*; that on this  
subject neither Mr. Jefferson or Mr.  
Madison ever had any conferences and  
communications with gen. Miranda;  
that it was not until after he had sail-  
ed on a hostile voyage; and that on  
receiving this advice, suits were insti-

tuted immediately against the parties  
concerned, and that too, before any re-  
presentations were made to them by any  
foreign minister or agent.

We have accounts from Havana,  
that letters had been received there from  
New-York, giving a statement of the  
expedition of Miranda, with a variety  
of conjectures on the subject. This  
news induced the government at Ha-  
vanna to order a number of cruisers for  
the coast of Spanish main; and it was  
supposed an embargo would be immedi-  
ately laid on American vessels in that  
port. It is added that if the destina-  
tion of the *Leander* proves to be against  
any of the Spanish possessions, a confis-  
cation of American property may be ex-  
pected.

#### FOUND.

ON Saturday evening, an old  
fashioned SILVER WATCH—the  
owner can have it by applying to  
Mr. S. Ayres.

March 24, 1806.

#### FOR SALE.

A large, lively, young, healthy  
NEGRO FELLOW,  
For a low price in cash.—It is to be re-  
minded that he is not to be sent down  
the river.

Enquire of the Printer.

JAMES ROSE,

Boot & Shoe Maker.

RESPECTFULLY informs  
the ladies and gentlemen of Lex-  
ington, that he carries on the a-  
bove business in all its various  
branches. He has on hand an  
elegant assortment of Ladies Kid  
& Morocco Slippers, spangled &  
plain, equal to any imported,  
which he will sell at the lowest  
prices. Likewise a handsome assortment  
of children's Kid, Morocco, and Calf Skin Shoes.  
He has sent to Philadelphia for an additional  
supply of leather of the first quality, and in-  
tends receiving a constant supply every spring  
and fall. Gentlemen's Cossacks and Back  
strap Boots made of imported Leather—fine  
black grain and calf skin Shoes—Morocco  
Pumps made in the newest fashion and latest  
manner—Boot Legs and Shoes cut to pattern  
for sale. Merchants may be supplied with any  
of the above articles, nearly as cheap as in the  
atlantic states.

March 29th, 1806.

N. B. Ladies' Fancy Silk and Satin, made  
of their own pattern to measure. Orders punc-  
tually attended to and neatly executed. 3m

The Commonwealth of Kentucky, to  
the Sheriff of Clarke county, greet-  
ing:

YOU are hereby commanded to take  
JESSE HAUSKINS, if he be found  
within your bailiwick, and him safely  
keep, so that you have his body before  
the judges of our Clarke circuit court,  
on the third day of their next April  
term, to answer and say, if any thing he  
hath or can say, why Polly Hauskins, his  
wife, shall not be divorced from him the  
said Jesse Hauskins, agreeably to an act  
of Assembly entitled "An act for the  
relief of Polly Hauskins," passed on the  
23d December, in the year 1805; and  
further to do and receive what our said  
court shall in that part consider; and  
have then there this writ. Witness,  
Samuel M. Taylor, clerk of our said  
court, this third day of March, 1806,  
and in the XIV. year of the common-  
wealth.

Saml. M. Taylor.

This is an action of divorce, founded  
upon an act of the General assembly, en-  
titled "An act for the relief of Polly  
Hauskins," and passed on the twenty-  
third December, 1805—no bail is re-  
quired.

3w

P. Hauskins.

HE subscribers will sell 207 acres  
of first rate LAND, about 2 1-2  
miles from this place; it is the fourth  
half of that tract belonging to the  
heirs of David Perry dec. and bounded  
as follows; east by Wm. Allen Jun-  
ior, west by Mr. Payne, North by col. James  
McDowell, and south by Mr. Payne.  
Any person wishing to purchase, may  
know the terms by applying to col.  
John Gardner, who is duly authorized  
to sell the same.

Joseph & Saml. Perry.

Lexington, March 14th, 1806. w4t

#### THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN off from the subscribers, living  
in Frederick county, Virginia, about  
eleven months ago, a Mulatto fellow  
named

BOB,

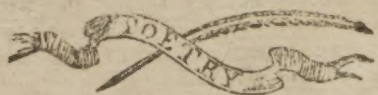
aged about forty-eight years, five feet,  
eight or nine inches high, a blacksmith  
by trade, has a scar on his head about  
the size of a dollar or rather larger,  
which is not covered with hair; he is  
extremely fond of liquor, and insolent  
when drunk; was purchased of Mr.  
James Ware, near Lexington, Ken-  
tucky, about twelve years ago, and taken  
to Virginia.—He has no doubt ob-  
tained a pass from some worthless per-  
son, as he could not have got to Ken-  
tucky without one. Any person taking  
the said fellow and securing him in any  
jail, or delivering him to Mr. Wilson in  
Lexington, shall be entitled to the above  
reward, and all reasonable charges paid  
by

JAMES HEARD.

May 10, 1805.

Advertisements omitted to-day  
shall appear in our next.





"TO SOAR ALOFT ON FANCY'S WING."

A SONG.

DAMON I love, yet know not why;  
But well I know I fondly love;  
For me he heaves the tender sigh,  
Kindred sighs my bosom prove.

Yet never did his tongue express  
The vows that common lovers frame,  
Nor have I ventured to confess  
Our guileless wishes are the same.

Friendship, unheeding paved the way  
To mutual love's enchanting power;  
The blossom of the vernal day,  
Thus forms the sweet, the beautiful flower.

And when the flower shall fade and die,  
Nor leave a single charm behind,  
Our passion shall 'e'en time defy,  
And bloom eternal as the mind.

"TRIFLES LIGHT AS AIR."

AN honest, simple Irishman, a short time since, landed on the quays at Liverpool, in search of harvest work. A fellow on the quay, thinking to quiz the poor stranger, asked him "how long Pat have you broke loose from your father's cabin? and how does the potatoes eat now?" The Irish lad, who happened to have a shillela in his hand, answered, "O they eat very well my jewel, would you like to taste the stalk?" and knocking the enquirer down, coolly walked off.

New-York Grand Literature Lottery, No. 4.

Authorized by an act of the Legislature, and payment of prizes guaranteed by them, positively to begin drawing in May next.

25,000, } Dollars highest  
10,000, } Prizes.  
5,000, }

Tickets, Halves, Quarters and Eighths, for sale at

G. & R. WAITES

Truly Fortunate Lottery office,  
No. 64, & No. 38, Maiden Lane,  
New-York.

Where was sold in the two last lotteries, the highest prize in each, and other capitals, to an enormous amount—amongst them were the following:

No. 17199 (highest prize) \$25000.  
3929 (highest prize) \$20000.  
15298 \$3000.  
15904 \$2000.  
25596 \$2000.  
28373 \$2000.  
3978 \$1000.  
20555 \$1000.  
22315 \$1000.

Besides a great number of 500, 200, 100 dollar prizes &c.

Distant adventurers, by forwarding bank notes of any description, to G. & R. Waites in letters post paid, may have tickets and succeed sent them to any amount, with the strictest punctuality, and perfect safety, to any part of the United States, and the earliest advice will be given of their success. Price of tickets Seven Dollars. 2m

THE SUBSCRIBER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Lexington, and the public in general, that he has commenced the

COACH PAINTING VARNISHING, JAPANING & GILDING—also SIGN PAINTING,

on Main street, nearly opposite Mr. Wilson's Inn; those who please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness and dispatch. I expect to receive from Philadelphia about the first of May next, a general assortment of paints and varnishes of the first quality. I shall keep a general assortment of paints ground and prepared ready for use; any person may be supplied by the large or small quantity, by the public's humble servant,  
HENRY D. ELBERT.  
Lexington, 25th March 1806. 2f

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Doctors Saml. Brown and Elisha Warfield, are requested to call on Dr. Warfield, who is authorized to settle all debts due to the firm, and close their accounts by paying them or giving their notes for the sums due, and those who have demands against the firm are desired to bring them forward to Dr. Warfield for payment. Every person who knows that Dr. Brown has left this state, for Orleans, will feel the necessity of this request, and will no doubt, avail themselves of the first opportunity to call on Dr. Warfield, who lives in the house that was formerly occupied by Dr. F. Ridgey, and close their accounts in one of the two ways specified above.

DR. ELISHA WARFIELD

Will continue to practice Medicine and Surgery in Lexington and vicinity.  
March 1, 1806.—2f

NOTICE.

DR. SAML. BROWN, desires that all persons indebted to him, will call on Doctor Elisha Warfield, who is authorized to settle all his accounts and notes due him, before the existence of his partnership with Doctor Warfield. The books are in his possession and all papers necessary to enable him to liquidate all accounts.

Auditor's Office.

Chillicothe, State of Ohio, January 31st, 1806.

Extract from an act levying a state tax for the year 1806.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That all lands shall be rated and classified in the manner following; that is to say, first, second, and third rates; and the rule to be observed is, that when a greater part of any tract shall be superior in quality to second rate land, it shall be denominated first rate; when a greater part of a tract shall be inferior in quality to first rate, and superior to third rate, it shall be denominated second rate; and when a greater part of a tract shall be inferior to second rate, it shall be denominated third rate land, taking into view the situation and quality of the soil. First rate land shall be taxed at the rate of ninety cents, second rate sixty-five cents, and third rate forty cents, each per hundred acres.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, That in all cases where the owners of any lands have, by themselves or agents, entered their lands in their proper classes, with the auditor or clerks of the court of common pleas, agreeably to the laws heretofore in force, such lands shall under this act be placed in the same class for taxation, and all lands which shall not be entered by the owners, or their agents, with the auditor, before he makes out his duplicate, he shall class and charge the same as second rate, and if any owner or proprietor of lands, or their agent, have heretofore, or shall hereafter enter any tract of land in an inferior class to that of its real quality, said land shall (until it is changed into its proper class) be charged, over and above the rate for which it was entered, with double the amount of tax which should have been paid had the same been entered in its proper class; which shall be paid to the collector of the county, township, or district in which such lands may be chargeable, for the use of the state, on the information of any freeholder, making due proof thereof to the auditor or commissioners and be recovered at the same time and in the same way as other taxes are recoverable.

Section 4. Be it further enacted, That for the collection of taxes of non-resident's lands the state shall be and is hereby divided into six collection districts: the first to include the lands purchased by John Cleves Symmes and his associates and the land within the district of Cincinnati land office; the second to include lands in the Virginia military district the land within the district of Chillicothe land office and the French grant; the third to include the land purchased by the Ohio company and all grants included within the limits thereof and the land within the district of the Marietta land office; the fourth to include the lands in the United States military district and the refugee lands and all the lands within the district of Zanesville land office; the fifth to include the lands within the district of the Steubenville land office and all lands south of the Connecticut reserve, and not included in the other districts; and the sixth to include the lands in the Connecticut Reserve.

Section 5. Be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed, by a joint ballot of both houses of the general assembly, and commissioned by the governor, a collector in each district, who shall continue in office one year and until his successor is chosen and qualified, who shall collect all taxes due and owing on non-resident's lands within their respective districts. The collector of the first district shall keep his office at Cincinnati; the collector of the second district shall keep his office at Chillicothe; the collector of the third district shall keep his office at Marietta; the collector of the fourth district shall keep his office at Zanesville; the collector of the fifth district shall keep his office at Steubenville, and the collector of the sixth district shall keep his office at the town of Warren, in the county of Trumbull. And shall each, at the time they receive their duplicates, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation, viz I, A. B. do solemnly swear or affirm, (as the case may be) that I will according to the best of my abilities, faithfully and impartially perform the duties enjoined on me by law as collector of the district, and that I will not directly or indirectly purchase any land by me sold for taxes.

Notice is hereby given that all taxes within this state are due and payable after the first day of August next ensuing and if not paid by the

first Monday of December the lands will be sold or so much thereof as will satisfy the amount due.

1st district collector A. Goforth, Cincinnati.

2. do. Virginia army lands, Thomas Scott, Chillicothe.  
3. do. William Skinner, Marietta.  
4. do. James Herron, Zanesville.  
5. do. Charles Maxwell, Steubenville.  
6. do. James Hhman, Warren.

THOMAS GIBSON.  
Auditor of accounts for the state of Ohio. 6

FOR SALE,

THE place whereon I now live, on 450 acres, lying on David's Fork of Elkhorn, with good improvements; about 140 acres of open land, the dwelling house is of Brick, two stories 22 feet wide and 46 feet long, two GRIST MILLS in good repair, and ground very fast, one pair of stones are French burr; the springs and stock of water was never known to fail. I will sell the whole together, and give an extensive credit on one fourth being paid down, or I will sell 100 acres with the mills and distillery on it, and give a considerable credit on one third being paid down. It is generally counted a very handsome place—it is needless to mention further particulars, as any person willing to buy, can view the premises.  
11pf John Rogers.

STATE OF KENTUCKY

Mason Circuit Court, December term 1805.  
John Taylor, complainant, Chancery  
vs  
Joseph Downer defendant. Injunction.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant, by Alexander K. Marshall, his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here, on the third day of our next May term, and answer the complainant's bill, or that the same will be taken as confessed against him, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some authorized paper of Kentucky, for eight weeks successively.  
A copy. Teste,  
WM Francis Taylor Clk.

NOTICE.

HAVING taken letters of administration on the estate of Mr. George Johnson dec. formerly of the house of Peter and Geo. Johnson, (who died in the island of Cuba in September last, on his way from New Orleans to this place), we request all those who have claims against said estate, (if any there may be) to bring them forward properly authenticated; so that they may receive payment; those indebted to the estate will please make immediate payment.  
Richard Johnson, } Admrs.  
Peter Johnson, }  
Fredericksburg, Virg. Jan. 14, 1806. 2m

NOW PUBLISHED, BY G. DOUGLAS  
BOOKSELLER, BALTIMORE,  
FORENSIC ELOQUENCE.

SKETCHES  
OF  
TRIALS IN IRELAND

FOR HIGH TREASON, &c.

INCLUDING THE  
SPEECHES OF MR. CURRAN  
AT LENGTH.  
TO WHICH IS PREFIXED A BRIEF  
SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF  
IRELAND,  
AND A BIOGRAPHICAL  
ACCOUNT OF MR. CURRAN:  
WITH AN ELEGANT ENGRAVED  
LIKENESS OF THAT ORATOR.

Cedent arma togæ, concedat laurea linguae.  
Nosce hæc omnia est adolescentulis.

SECOND EDITION WITH ADDITIONS.

The co partnership of  
SIMON & HYMAN GRATZ,  
EXPIRED by limitation, on the first of February, all persons to whom they are indebted, are requested to call for payment, and those who are indebted to them are required to make payment.  
The business in future will be conducted under the firm of  
Simon Gratz & Co.  
Philadelphia, Feb. 20, 1806. 3w

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT whereas, on the 30th of January last, I passed my bond, with Thomas Dozier security, to Moses Biggs, of Mason county, for the sum of 120 dollars in property, payable, I think, sometime in December next; this is therefore, to forewarn the public from trading for, or taking an assignment on said bond, as I am determined not to pay it, until said Biggs shall make me a title to a certain tract or parcel of land, whereon I now live, agreeable to his bond.

Azariah Prather.  
Madison county, March 20, 1806. 34

VALUABLE PROPERTY  
FOR SALE.

700 acres Military Land, lying on Brush creek, N. W. T. where the road crosses from Limestone to Chillicothe; this tract contains about three hundred acres of rich bottom, the remainder is well timbered; has on it a good mill seat, and is an excellent stand for a public house.

500 acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover Lick creek, a branch of the East fork of the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good neighborhood, about three miles from Dunhamstown, seven from Williamsburg, and eleven to twelve from the Ohio river.

1000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Brush creek, a few miles from New Market, N. W. T.

5000 acres, lying on Bank Lick creek, Kentucky, part of two tracts, containing 6000 acres, surveyed and patented for William Jones.

4000 acres, Clarke county, Kentucky, part of a tract of eight thousand acres, surveyed and patented for Richard Chinnethorpe.

3332 2-3 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, part of 5000 acres, surveyed and patented for George Underwood.

1200 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, surveyed and patented for Moody and McMillin.

1000 acres Military land, on the waters of Russell's creek, Green river.

325 acres, Jefferson county, Kentucky, about four miles from Louisville, 40 acres of this tract is cleared.

116 1-2 acres, Franklin county, Kentucky, on the North fork of Elkhorn, about six miles from Frankfort; on that tract are considerable improvements.

A House and well improved Lot in the town of Paris, on Main street, and adjoining Mr. Hughes's tavern.

An Inn and Out Lot in said town.

Also a House and well improved Lot in this place.

The above described property will be sold low for CASH, HEMP and TOBACCO, or on giving bond with good security, a considerable credit may be had. For further particulars enquire of Andrew F. Price, attorney in fact for (or to the subscriber).

JOHN JORDAN Jun.  
Lexington Kentucky,  
January 13, 1806.

WANTED.

A COBBER, industrious man, who is capable of driving a stage with four horses, to be employed in

Driving the Mail Stage  
from Limestone to Frankfort, once a week, to commence on the first of May next.—Application to be made to N. Willis, at Chillicothe, or Joshua Wilson, in Lexington.  
October 1, 1805.

LOFTUS NOEL,

TAILOR,  
RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Lexington and the Public in general, that he has commenced business in the House lately occupied by Maj. Morrison, (on Short Street,) where he intends to pursue the same in all its various branches, and hopes from his knowledge of the above business, with the strictest attention and a desire to please, to merit a share of public patronage. Ladies and Gentlemen, who will be so obliging as to favour him with their custom, may rely on having their work done in the most fashionable and best manner, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

LOFTUS NOEL.  
N. B. One or two Apprentices will be taken to the above business.  
The subscriber has for sale an excellent Coach with Harness, on low terms for Cash.

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber in May last, a straw roan coloured

MARE,  
three years old last spring, a white spot adjoining one of her fore feet on the fore part of the hoof, bushy mane and tail, had on an old bell. Also, a two year old

GELDING,  
a dark or brown bay, a star in the forehead, a snip on one nostril, I believe his legs are all white, on the fore legs the white does not reach high up, a switch tail, a lengthy made colt. They were brought from Virginia last winter, by the Crab Orchard, and may have attempted to make that way—Whoever will deliver the above colts to me in Green county, near where the Columbia road crosses the road leading from Stanford to Greenburgh, shall receive Five Dollars for each and travelling expenses paid for conveying them.  
WILLIAM WALDEN.  
Green County, Dec. 10, 1805. 4m

JOHN GRANT,

Painter, Glazier & Paper Hanger,  
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his shop to the house on Short street lately occupied by Mr. Loftus Noel Taylor, where he intends carrying on his business in all its various branches, extensively and with dispatch. Being now furnished with every necessary material, he will be enabled to complete any kind of work in the above line of business, in a neat and masterly style, and on the most reasonable terms.

He returns thanks to those who have favoured him with their commands, and hopes from his assiduity and attention to business, to merit a continuance of their favours.

Putty and Paints, by the small quantity always on hand.

One or two apprentices will be taken to the above business—boys from 14 to 6 years of age, will meet with liberal encouragement, if

FOR SALE,

A Likely Negro Girl,  
ABOUT 18 years of age—enquire of the proprietor.

NOTICE.—All those indebted to the estate of Gabriel Madison, dec. for property sold them in July 1804, and for debts contracted prior to the death of the said decedent, are informed, that their notes and accounts are in the hands of the subscriber, of this place. They are therefore requested to make immediate payment, as the situation of the estate will not admit of longer delay.  
John L. Martin, Exr  
to the estate of G. Madison dec.  
Lexington, Dec. 4th, 1805.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the late firm of Seitz & Lauman, John A. Seitz & John Jordan jun. John Jordan junior & Co. and John & William Jordan, are requested to come forward immediately and pay off their respective accounts to CURTIS FIELD, who is hereby duly authorized to receive the same. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may rest assured, that indulgence will not be given beyond the first of March, when suits will be indiscriminately instituted.

J. Jordan jr.  
N. B.—TOBACCO, HEMP, and HOGS' LARD, will be received at the market price, in payment.  
J. J.  
Lexington, January 23, 1806.

A BARGAIN.

By which the purchaser may make a fortune more speedily, than by any other one offered in the state.

I will sell the Tavern

TRAVELLERS' HALL.

Which I occupy, with or without the furniture and stock of liquors, for part Cash, part Store Goods, Negroes, or Country Produce, paid down; the balance in eight annual payments, with interest from the date; or in four annual payments of half Cash, and half approved produce, with interest from the date.

The situation, convenience, elegance and custom of Travellers' Hall, are well known to be unequalled by any Tavern in the Western Country, and by but very few in the Union.

If this property be not sold before the 10 April next, I shall not dispose of it afterwards, at least for several years.

R. Bradley.  
Lexington, 14th January, 1806.

NEW SCHOOL.

MR. & MRS. GREEN,  
BEG leave to acquaint their friends in Lexington and its vicinity, that on Monday, the 6th of January, 1806, they intend opening an

Academy for Young Ladies,

where will be taught, the following branches of Education, (viz.)

Spelling, Reading, with all kinds of Needle Work, 8 3  
Writing & Arithmetic, 3 3  
English Grammar, Geography, &c. 3 3  
Music, (vocal & instrumental) with use of instrument, 12

Such ladies and gentlemen who please to honour them with the instruction of their children, may rely on their using every exertion in their power, towards their making a rapid progress.

N. B. The manufactory of Patent Piano Fortes, is carried on as usual.—Price 180 dollars.

Mr. Green has just received from Philadelphia, an assortment of NEW MUSIC, which he offers for sale.

Lexington, December 24, 1805. 2f

TWO APPRENTICES

Will be taken by

JOHN JONES

At his Cotton Manufactory, on Water street Lexington,  
October 15, 1805.

THE subscriber having purchased

from Samuel Plummer and Nancy his wife, all the interest they might have, by virtue of the right of dower of the said Nancy, formerly the wife of a certain William McCracken deceased, to the estate, real and personal of the said William McCracken deceased. All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing any of the lands or other property, belonging to the estate of the said decedent, as I have a deed of conveyance from the above named Samuel and Nancy Plummer, for her said right of dower to the same.

Richardson Allen.  
March 10, 1806. 6t

STOLEN

FROM the subscriber, on Wednesday evening last, a

Light Bay Horse,

about eight years old, a large star in his forehead, a short docked tail, a natural trotter but has been broke to a pace, shod before, no brand recollected, about 14 hands high. Also, some time in March last, a

Light coloured Sorrel Horse,

about 16 hands high, 8 years old, blazed face, a natural trotter, has lost the sight of his left eye, which appears wellexcept a white speck in the sight. Any person giving me information so that I procure either of them again, shall be liberally rewarded.

Cary L. Clarke.  
Georgetown, March 4th, 1806. 4w

CALEB WILLIAMS,

Boot & Shoe Manufacturer.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his shop next door above the Bank, where he has on hand an elegant assortment of the best Boots and Shoes, of every description. He has also an assortment of the best materials. Any gentleman can be supplied with any article in his business on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms. He hopes from his attention to business, to merit a share of the public patronage.

March 25th, 1806.

Three or four smart boys, from the age of 14 to 16, will be taken as apprentices to the above business.